

AND WHATSOEVER THOU SHALT
BIND ON EARTH, SHALL BE BOUND IN
HEAVEN.

SEDALIA BAZOO

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J. WEST GOODWIN,
President and Manager.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Business office.....48
Job rooms.....169

An exchange has an article on fe-
male equestrianism which says that
the Empress of Austria rides on either
side of her horse with equal grace.
We are glad to learn that Her Ma-
jesty does not ride on both sides of
the horse at the same time.

The BAZOO is twenty-two years
old but, with its age, it has lost none
of its characteristic vim which has
made it known from one end of the
land to the other. It is still in the
ring and gets to the front with its
old time activity.

As will be seen by a glance at the
advertising columns of the BAZOO to-
day, the people have taken possession
of it and are having things all their
own way. The BAZOO, however,
like Barki's "is willin'" since the
tribute thus delicately paid to its in-
fluence and circulation is extremely
gratifying.

An old man died in Kansas City a
few days ago of whom the coroner
said: "He had a spinal disease, a
kidney disease, bronchitis, dropsy,
vermin, a G. A. R. button, a simple
minded wife and three small children,
the oldest one 4 years." Any one of
the above ought to have caused the
man's death, but the incident proves
how much of a task a coroner some-
times is compelled to perform. It is
possible, however, that had the coroner
decided the man came to his death
through an overdose of Kansas
City whisky, he would have hit the
nail on the head.

President Harrison has to take a
good deal of snubbing from the wran-
gling Republican factions at the
South he is endeavoring to patch into
a state of political harmony by the
adhesive plasters of Federal patronage.
He is simply recognized down there
as the dispenser of fat offices for value
received, and gets laudation or curses
just as he hits or misses the mark,
and he generally misses it. The
worst of it is, the course of Harrison
justifies these impudent demands.
He is reputed stubborn, but on the
pinch is weaker than Hayes.

The temperature that has been
prevailing in this city since the one
hot spell of our summer, adhering to
to the regular normal range of the
thermometer in this locality for July
and August, has been truly deligh-
tful. Those who, two weeks ago,
sighed for the invigorating breezes of
the Northern mountains, or who longed
for the salt-scented gales that came
jeaping and laughing in to the land
over the crest of the billows to the
seaside Mecca of modern fashion, have
had their longings amply satisfied.

Next Tuesday will inaugurate the
state fair at this place and the pros-
pects at present are of the most flat-
tering kind for not only a fair of many
attractions, but also the largest crowd
ever seen in Central Missouri. The
BAZOO trusts that all strangers will be
made welcome and that the well
known hospitality of Sedalia's citi-
zens will receive added laurels. This
paper has repeatedly urged every
business house to be represented in
the trades procession, honestly believ-
ing that the advertisement thus
gained would be of material benefit.
There is no question but that Sedalia
has the most energetic business men
in this part of the state and they are
always ready to take advantage of
everything that can bring them promi-
nently before the public, in a business

sense. They realize that to be suc-
cessful in business, the people must
become familiar with business enter-
prises and they cannot do this if the
enterprises are hid under a bushel.
The trades procession offers a novel as
well as convenient method of reach-
ing many people and hence the little
time and trouble necessary to prepare
a float cannot fail to be rich with re-
sults. Business men from many of
the surrounding towns will be present
and these will not only watch with in-
terest the ingenuity displayed by the
business men of this city in getting
themselves to the front, but they will
carry home with them new respect
for the manner in which the thing is
done.

In the sunflower State, of Kansas,
where the juice of the grape flows il-
licitly, the odor of old bourbon pre-
vails on the quiet and the liquor of
Gambrius is contraband and abun-
dant, where the women control the
elections and the men play second
violin generally, there is a growing
tendency on the part of the feminine
population to become both execution-
ers and lawmakers. A few days
ago a Topeka man was seen to stop
in front of a drug store in that city.
About the same time his wife came
up and belabored her spouse vigor-
ously with a horsewhip. Referring
to the matter the St. Joseph Gazette
humorously says:

"On general principles it may be
accepted as true that the average To-
pekan would be bettered by a horse-
whipping, but why stopping at a
drug store should be cause for such
an assault by a man's wife does not
appear on the face of the transaction.
The dispatch detailing the occurrence
says it is supposed that the woman
thought her husband was about to
go on a spree, and through a public
chastisement would serve to change
his mind. If we are to be buggy-
whipped for suspicions what condition
would the sex be in when the sus-
picions should be verified? If a sus-
picion of a purpose to take a drink
deserves ten blows from the wifely
gad, a square nip of Bourbon would
require at least two dozen, a schooner
of beer forty, and a regular old fas-
hioned high would demand burning
as the stake. Masculine y must rally.
The men must stand together. In-
dignant females must be required to
return to the custom of the good old
days and compelled to adhere to the
prunella and the goat slippers the
time honored position and the ancient
location, when the necessity for co-
poral punishment exists."

A QUEER OLD MAN.

The Extraordinary Eccentricities of a
Wealthy French Bachelor.

A few years ago there died in the
neighborhood of Paris an old man of
the name of Lemieux, whose eccen-
tricities had long been a source of
wonder to his neighbors. He was
wealthy, and lived in a solitary old
house of the suburb, attended by two
servants.

M. Lemieux had once been a con-
noisseur of paintings, a large collec-
tion of which he sold several years
previous to his death. What reminds
us of him now, however, is the in-
creasing mania in this country for col-
lecting postage-stamps of all nations.
This was the special hobby of M.
Lemieux in his latter years. One
large room in his house was entirely
papered with postage-stamps, from
floor to ceiling. They were artistically
arranged so as to represent forms.
One piece represented the First Na-
poleon, life-size, the various colored
postage-stamps being used to represent
the proper tints. On another panel of
the wall the Marseilles Hymn was
given, music, words and all being
composed of stamps.

There was another apartment in
this old oddity's house garnished en-
tirely with cigars, which were glued
to the wall in various grotesque pat-
terns. A cartoon, so to speak, of
these, portrayed the Prince of Dark-
ness pulling at an immense meers-
chaum pipe—the latter being a genuine
and very valuable article, split in two
and glued to the wall so as to be in re-
lief. The superstitious people of the
neighborhood were greatly horrified
about this latter work of art, saying
that no good would come of it; and
their words were justified one morn-
ing, when the old man evinced such
obvious tokens of insanity that he had
to be placed in a lunatic asylum, where
he died soon after.—N. Y. Ledger.

For Hay Fever.

"Give Ely's Cream Balm a trial. This
justly celebrated remedy for the cure of
catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, etc.,
can be obtained of any reputable druggist
and may be relied upon as a safe and ef-
fective remedy for the above complaints and
will give immediate relief. It is not a
liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive
odor and can be used at any time with
good results, as thousands can testify,
among them some of the attaches of this
office."—Spirit of the Times.

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

An Instrument Which Has Done More for
Science Than the Telescope.

It has been proposed that a tele-
scope be made by the Clarks who con-
structed the great Lick refractor, and
that the instrument shall have an ob-
ject glass about three times as large in
diameter, we suppose, as that of the
Lick telescope. The person who
makes this suggestion thinks that the
money necessary could easily be ob-
tained, and if the manufacture of so
gigantic an object glass were a matter
of money alone, doubtless he is right.
But this is not the case. It is a work
of extreme difficulty to make perfect
lenses of large size, and, we believe,
several lenses were made for the Lick
instrument before an acceptable one
was obtained. There are difficulties in
the grinding of the lenses, also, after
the glass has been formed; and, when
all had been done to perfection, it is
open to grave doubt that any tower
could be constructed stable and in-
flexible enough to render the use of a
telescope like the one proposed prac-
ticable.

There are objections, also, based on
the nature of light, and having to do
with spherical aberration and other
matters, which render it highly im-
probable that the most skillful tele-
scope makers could contrive meth-
ods for overcoming them. Money will
do many things, but in science there is a limit to its
power just as there is a natural limit
to what opticians can accomplish. If,
for example, our whole surplus re-
venue should be spent in an endeavor
to settle visually the truth of the
atomic theory by constructing a mi-
croscope that should render atoms or
even molecules visible, all would be
of no avail, for light itself is too
coarse an instrument to render suc-
cess possible.

The time may, perhaps, come when
such a telescope as is proposed may
be constructed, but from Galileo to
the Clarks is probably not a longer
distance than from the Clarks to the
man who shall make an instrument of
such value. Perhaps more could be
done for scientific purposes by the
construction of improved spectroscopes
than by the building of a telescope,
however large and however closely it
might approach to perfection. With
the most powerful telescope little
more could be done than the resolu-
tion of nebulae and the discovery of
new star clusters and discrete stars,
but with the perfect spectroscope
much of value could be learned in re-
gard to the physical constitution of
the universe. The "new astronomy"
owes more to the spectroscope than
it owes, or can expect to owe, to the
telescope.—N. Y. Commercial-Adver-

THE CHINESE ARMY.

Good Material, But Undisciplined and
Badly Organized.

"I see that some of the people who
have been recently in China credit that
nation with considerable improvement
of late in military matters," says an
army officer who has traveled some-
what extensively in the Flowery King-
dom. "There would have to be con-
siderable more improvement than
seems likely to occur, however, before
the army would ever be entitled to a
high standing in a military point of
view. I am not speaking of fighting.
The Chinese certainly fight well.
There seems to be a total indifference
to death and danger on the part of a
Chinaman that comes, I suppose, from
their fatalism and their peculiar re-
ligious views.

"But in the art of war, as the civil-
ized nations understand it, they are
away behind the Caucasian races, and I
don't see how, under Chinese customs,
they can ever catch up. Take the one
exercise of marksmanship. They have
competitive matches, to be sure, but,
while the poorer marksmen are pun-
ished, the best are rewarded with only
the same kind of a square silver medal
that is worn by a General's dog.

"The pay of the rank and file is tol-
erably large measured by the standard
of wages in the country, but the men
are paid very irregularly, and serious
trouble on that account occurs not in-
frequently. The officers are unedu-
cated, and are willing generally to act
as menials for their superiors in the
hope of promotion, which depends on
caprice. They are generally dissipated,
idle fellows, given to opium smoking
in spite of the regulations which for-
bid it. The non-commissioned officers
are hardly distinguishable from the
privates. The soldiers are employed
for various duties other than military
and are badly armed. The Govern-
ment has procured costly weapons,
such as repeating rifles, but these are
not kept in good order, and the waste-
fulness and official corruption of the
Government has impaired the spirit of
the army as it has every thing else I
ever saw in China."—N. Y. Mail and
Express.

A fellow went to Newport for his
health—to pick up a little—and picked
up enough to send him to State prison
for three years.

"Can you tell me," asked a pun-
dit, "why a conundrum that nobody
can guess is like the ghost?" "Shall
I tell you now or next month?" "Now,
if you please." "Well, sir, sooner or
later, everybody must die of it."

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Beautiful Tortoise-Shell Combs and Pins at
Fancy Prices.

A quaint old fashion has been re-
vived in the wearing of small side-
combs. Many of these are costly
trifles, sold by jewelers for sums rang-
ing all the way from \$5 to \$50 apiece.
They are fragile bits of tortoise-shell,
with gold tops, in a variety of designs,
the more expensive ones being set
with pearls, diamonds or other stones.
Holding back stray side locks, they
have the merit of being useful as well
as ornamental, so no lady with a full
purse need want a reason for buying.

High-back combs are also in favor.
Some have square gold tops finished in
gold or beading. Others are arched
in various designs, sometimes entirely
of gold, but often elaborately set with
gems. Latticed patterns with a small
diamond set in each intersection are
shown at Spaulding's, besides some
costly specimens of transparent enamel.
Held up to the light, these tops
show rich colors, like stained glass,
resembling in miniature some Gothic
cathedral window. Other combs are
set with milk-white pearls or sparkle
with a row of larger brilliants.

For those who prefer them are
shown an equal variety of costly hair-
pins. Some of these have perforated
tops into which any handsome brooch
may be fastened. Others may be de-
tached from their tops by loosening a
small screw, when the upper part can
be used as a breast-pin. Daisies and
pansies with diamond dew-drops in
their hearts, or the favorite cluster of
sweet-peas, may be used for ornamenta-
tion. Like the others, they may
reach extravagant values, but they
are also temptingly beautiful.

All these finest goods are of French
manufacture. It is said that they
could not be reproduced in this coun-
try, especially the enamels, which are
works of art.—Chicago News.

ADULTERATED FOODS.

How John Bull Colors His Sauces and
Makes His Fruits.

Bottled fruits are at some time
colored green by the addition of cop-
per in the form of the sulphate ("blue-
stone"). A knife-blade immersed in
the juice of the fruit in question will
rapidly become coated with a bright
deposit of metallic copper. The
French have a simple and harmless
plan of giving an apparent green color
to their preserved fruits and olives.
The bottles are made of bright green
glass. Sauces, potted meats and fish
are constantly adulterated, i. e.,
colored by means of Armenian bole.
This is done partly from custom, but
chiefly to conceal the dirty appearance
of the pastes and sauces. The British
public will have its anchovy sauces
red. The uncolored sauce is unsalable,
though far superior to the red abomi-
nation, the filth being removed from
the former, while in the latter it is
merely concealed by the Armenian
bole. Jams are adulterated by the
admixture of inferior fruits. For in-
stance, gooseberries are often added
to raspberry jam. Marmalades fre-
quently contain apple pulp, or even
turnips. Coloring matter and artifi-
cial flavoring are freely used. An
ingenious industry goes on largely in
London which is wholly unsuspected
by the public. Raspberries, oranges
and other fruits are purchased by
wholesale chemists and the juice ex-
tracted. Then the pulp is bought at a
low price by the manufacturers of
cheap jams for flavoring and placed
upon the market as "fine new season
jam" or marmalade. Mustard and
coffee are, as a rule, preferred by the
English consumer in an adulterated
state. Many people object to the
color of the genuine mustard and con-
sider the addition of chicory imparts
an agreeable flavor to their coffee.
Pepper used to be extensively adu-
lterated. Most people have heard of the
American "nutmegs made of wood,"
but the artificial peppercorn is a
British invention. Whole pepper has
now become the fashion and the artifi-
cial peppercorn will doubtless soon
come to the front again. Spices sold
in a powdered form are naturally
largely adulterated. The business of
the drug-grinder offers large tempta-
tions to the adulterator.—Saturday
Review.

—To keep green vegetables for a
day or two, sprinkle with water, and
place them on a cellar floor. Fruit
should not be kept in the cellar, but
put out singly and stood in a dark, dry,
cool place.

—Cocoon Custard.—Boil, in a
tub of hot water, two tablespoonfuls of
corn-starch, and one quart of simmer-
ing milk, yolks of four eggs, six table-
spoonfuls of sugar. Boil three min-
utes, add, when cold, one teaspoonful
of vanilla and cover top with grated
cocoa-nut. Serve with plain cake.—
Good Housekeeping.

—"The awkwardest thing in the
world," says a cynical neighbor, "is a
woman handling a gun." Don't know
about that; did you ever see a man
handling a baby?

—It is the experience of all con-
ductors that strange things come to
pass on railroads.—N. O. Picayune.

—Birds are the close and persistent
friends of farmers, and farmers ought
to be grateful and constant protectors
of birds.

VOCAL MIMICRY

An Account of the Art of Ventriloquism
and How It Is Performed.

Ventriloquism is a kind of vocal
mimicry by which an illusion concern-
ing the origin and direction of the
voice is produced. The etymology of
the word, from venter, the belly, and
loquor, to speak, indicates the idea
formerly held concerning the manner
in which the sound is produced. It is
now, however, well known that the
sound does not proceed from the abdo-
men. The art was known to the an-
cients, but not being understood by
them, it was supposed to indicate the
presence of a familiar spirit, or dem-
on, which resided in the internal or-
ganism of the speaker. The prohibi-
tions against the use of familiar-spirits
in the law of Moses are believed to be
directed against this practice, and the
Hebrew phrase translated, "having a
familiar spirit," signifies in the origi-
nal, "speaking from the belly." The
famous responses of the oracles among
the Greeks were most probably
produced by ventriloquism. By this
trick the diviners and soothsayers
obtained great influence over the
ignorant populace, and in spite of the
death penalty pronounced against
them by the Levitical law, they flour-
ished among the Hebrews as well as
among other nations. It was sup-
posed for many years after the old
superstitions concerning the art had
passed away that some peculiar con-
formation of the vocal organs was
necessary for ventriloquism, but it
has been ascertained that in reality
no such peculiarity is needed, and that
the ventriloquist speaks, in practicing
his art, in precisely the same manner
as in ordinary articulations. "The
only difference," says Dr. Hammond,
"is in the mode of respiration. A
very full inspiration is taken, and then
the air is expired slowly through a
narrowed glottis, the diaphragm being
kept in its depressed condition and
the thoracic muscles alone being used
to empty the lungs." This can be done
without moving the lower jaw and
with but slight movement of the lips,
and if at the same time the attention
of the hearer is directed by skillful
and natural gestures away from the
ventriloquist and toward the point
which he wishes to have regarded as
the source of the voice, the deception
is usually complete. To quote from
Dr. Hammond again: "It is at all
times difficult to determine the source
of sounds by the hearing alone, and
the only means by which the unassisted
ear can form an idea of the distance
of a sound is by estimating its intensi-
ty." It is therefore said that for suc-
cess in this art the ventriloquist only
needs keen perceptions, an ear deli-
cately attuned to the variations of
sound produced by distance or direc-
tion, and a strongly developed talent
for mimicry. With these qualifica-
tions any one can develop skill in ven-
triloquism by practice.—Chicago Inter-
Ocean.

ABOUT MUSICAL SAND.

A Deposit Recently Discovered at Stud-
land Bay, Dorsetshire.

The existence of the phenomenon of
musical sand has recently been discov-
ered at Studland Bay, Dorsetshire, and
reported upon by Mr. Carus-Wilson,
F.G.S., to the Bournemouth Society of
Natural Science. Studland Bay mus-
ical sand is composed chiefly of quartz
grains, more or less rounded, and to
some extent polished, but many are
angular. At various points between
the Ferry and Studland there are
patches of sounding sand which have
been separated from the finer grains
both by wind and wave action. When
the foot is drawn over the surface,
these sands give out a musical note.
In walking over it in the ordinary
manner a tingling sensation is felt, as
of vibrations communicated to the
body. Some of the layers are far more
musical when the surface is rubbed
than when it is struck. The coarsest
grains are found to emit the deepest
note. This musical sand is to be dis-
tinguished from the bedded sands,
which, in the same locality, are sim-
ply sonorous, and not musical, as also
from the rock known as phonolite, or
"clinkstone." In a "singing-beach,"
the musical notes are produced by the
friction of the separate grains, and not
as in the phonolites from the solid
rock. It may be remembered that
about thirty-five years ago Hugh
Miller drew attention to his discovery
of musical sand at the Bay of Laig,
in the romantic Isle of Eigg. Hugh
Miller described the Eigg musical sand
as being derived from the disintegration
of the beds of oolitic sandstone. To
the ordinary observer, musical sand
presents the same appearance as any
other white sand, the musical and the
mute being frequently indistinguish-
able when placed side by side on the
sea beach; but under the microscope
it is seen that the grains of the mu-
sical sand have had their angles
rubbed off by natural attrition, their
surfaces having become beautifully
polished; that they are more or less
uniform in size, and that, unlike other
sands, they are perfectly clean and
free from fine particles or any
coating of adherent substances which
produce the friction and consequently
the sounds.—Leisure Hour.

—Girls would rather sing soprano
than alto because it is higher-toned.

BES IN THE WORLD.

Further Great Cures of Skin Dis-
ease by the Cuticura
Remedies.

Boy one year and a half old. "Face
and body in a terrible condition, be-
ing covered with sores. Sulphur
springs fail. Cured by Cuticura
Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in two
cases where it proved to be successful. The first
was in the case of a boy a year and a half old.
His face and body were in a terrible condition,
the former being covered with sores. The
latter being covered with a thick crust, but
he did not improve any. I was then advised to
try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He
took one and a half bottles of CUTICURA, and
was cured. When his skin was as smooth as could be
expected, and is today. I used the CUTICURA on his sores
and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is
now five years of age, and all right. The other
case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by
washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in
the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA REMEDY
being used. They have proved successful
in every case where I have advised the use of
them. It is surprising how rapidly a child will
improve under their treatment. I recommend
them for any disease of the skin as being the best
in the world. This is my experience, and I am
ready to say by my statement.

JOHN R. BERO,
American House, Hightstown, N. Y.

An Unbearable Skin Disease Cured.

I have been afflicted since last March with a
skin disease the doctors called Eczema. My face
was covered with scales and sores, and the itching
and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing
your CUTICURA REMEDIES highly recommended,
I bought a bottle of CUTICURA, and used it
courageously to give them a trial, and I was
cured. I used CUTICURA externally, and RESOLVENT
internally for four weeks. I call myself cured,
in gratitude for which I make this public state-
ment.

Mrs. CLARA A. FROBERG, Ck.,
Broad St. Ck., Conn.

Cuticura Remedies.

Cure every species of itching, humilating, itch-
ing, burning, scaling, and pimply diseases of the
skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all
humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and
crusts, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious,
when physicians and all known remedies fail.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP,
25c; RESOLVENT, 25c. Prepared by Dr. F. C. POTTER,
Jesse & Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64
pages, 36 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beauti-
fied by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely
pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS
If females instantly relieved by that
new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to
Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the
Cuticura, Anti-Pain Plaster.
The first and only instantaneous pain-killing
plaster.

MOUNT VERNON'S HISTORY.

Where Washington's Favorite Home Got
Its Name.

The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth
had a private secretary named Vernon,
a prudent, sensible man of business,
who, after the Duke's death, found
favor in influential quarters and,
under William III., became Secretary
of State. He left a son, Edward, born
in 1684, who, greatly against his
father's wishes, entered the navy and,
serving with early distinction, rose to
the rank of Admiral Vernon. In 1722
he was returned to the House of Com-
mons, and having, in July, 1739, de-
clared there that Porto Bello might be
reduced with six sail of the line, he
would stake his life and reputation on
the success of the expedition, he
was sent off with a squadron to do it,
succeeded, and gave his men \$10,000
which had just arrived to pay the
Spanish troops. On returning home
he received the thanks of both houses
and the freedom of the city of London.
From that day, however, his star de-
clined. An expedition to Carthage
two years later signally failed. It was
in the land forces at Carthage that
Lawrence Washington, the elder
brother by twelve years of George
Washington, had served, and so highly
did he esteem Admiral Vernon that he
gave his name to the Washington
ancestral seat on the banks of the
Potomac and procured a midshipman's
appointment for his brother George.
Mrs. Washington, who had at first
given her consent to the acceptance,
finally and determinedly decided
against it. Notwithstanding Vernon's
disgrace and unpopularity in later
life, on his death a handsome monu-
ment was erected to him in West-
minster Abbey.

It was Admiral Vernon who intro-
duced the custom of mixing water
with the ration of rum, which got the
name of grog from his habit of wear-
ing a program waistcoat and hence his
nickname of "Old Grog." There is a
story told by Agle Taylor, that some
one in John Adams' presence spoke of
George Washington and John Adams.
"Stop, my friend," interrupted the
pompous Adams, "you should say
John Adams and George Washington,
for it was John Adams who made
George Washington." Washington's
estate was valued at \$350,000.—N. Y.
World.

—A young woman tried to be aristo-
cratic and did not look at the money
she gave to the conductor of the car;
but he meekly gave her back the
lozenge, on which was written: "I'll
never cease to love thee," and said he
was an orphan, with five little broth-
ers to support, and must be excused.

—Clean cultivation is all-important,
but it will avail little without a fertile
soil; and this fertility must be kept up
by a liberal application of manures.

—Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and
Plasters are prescribed by the leading phy-
sicians of Michigan, its home state, and
are remedies of unequalled merits for
rheumatism, blood disorders and liver and
kidney complaints. It comes with the
highest endorsements and recommenda-
tions as to its curative virtues. W. E.
Bard, druggist.